

For a full description of the Official Vote for Governor at the late Election in Massachusetts, is informed that it is never declared until after the meeting of the Legislature in January. He may be sure of finding all Official Canvasses in the Tribune very soon after (if not before) their appearance anywhere else.

For articles on the Message, Poland, Whitestown Bank, (from Correspondents), The Orphans' Fair at Nihil's, Education Convention, &c., Notices of New Publications, and records of Courts on Tuesday, see First Page.

For the conclusion of the Story of "Deaf Uncle Jeffrey and the Little Old Maid," see Last Page.

For City Intelligence see next Page.

The Home League.

We proceed now to show that the Democratic party, in the days when its name was not so pointedly contradicted by its acts, was foremost in the advocacy of Protection. It is a matter of notoriety that the Tariffs of 1816 and 1824 were imposed by a large majority of the Democratic votes in Congress in opposition to a large majority of the Federal votes. But let us come nearer home:

The Tammany Party were originally the friends of the cause we advocate. Even in this city, the focus of foreign influence, the Society of Tammany in the days of her strength deliberately and openly avowed the principles of Protection even to prohibition. In October, 1819, the Tammany Society sent forth to the Public an Address drafted by a Committee of Seven, which was twice distinctly read at two several weekly meetings, and deliberately considered and discussed at four several weekly meetings previously duly notified. It was addressed not only to its own members, but to the members of its several branches. The Country was then suffering sorely under the effects of the Last War, and the consequent influx of foreign manufactures after the Peace. We quote from this Address:

"As to the inundation of the country by foreign goods, that is a subject of wide magnitude and most radical interest to the American people. A remedy for this evil would be precious as rubies to him who values the institutions of his country and glories in its indigenous greatness."

"The remedy for all this is one most grateful to the American ear and nearest to the American heart. It is the encouragement of our own manufactures."

Another extract will show the remedy, and here we have it:

"The remedy against our being surcharged with foreign goods and the means of introducing manufactures, is to forbid entirely the importation of articles which can be, on any tolerable terms, manufactured by ourselves."

In case of a deficiency in the Revenue, the Address says:

"Let the Public Lands supply the deficiency."

After combating the idea that employment in factories is unhealthy, and recurring to the independence it would secure, the Address goes on as follows:

"Another benefit, not among the least, would be the exclusion of all foreign agents, whether Scotch, English, French or German. This species of emigrant character holds in his hands the capital of some man abroad who never intended to step his foot on our shores, and with this capital extracts from the country its traffic on a perfect commercial equality with the American citizen."

Again:—

"As the United States are inhabited by more foreign agents than any nation on earth in proportion to their population, it will appear, upon calculation, that this is a very improvident mode of parting with the national treasure. Banish the foreign goods as far as our manufactures under the magnanimous care of Congress can banish them, and the visits of those vultures would soon cease. In their place would stand the poorest manufacturer, receiving a fair profit for the fabrics of his own hand."

The Whig Ticket for Aldermen is likewise chosen entire; the Whig Ward Tickets in seven and the Loco in three Wards; in two there is no choice.

"ALABAMA ERECT!" exclaims the Albany Argus, over an announcement that Alabama will refuse to receive her share of the Public Land Distribution.—Does the Argus desire that New York shall be erect in like manner? An answer is desired.

LECTURE ON MUSIC.—The Lecture before the New York Lyceum last evening, was delivered by LOWELL MASON, Esq., upon the subject of Music, of which he is so eminent a Professor. He considered the science under its three divisions of concert, sacred and devotional music—developing the prominent characteristics of each. He earnestly urged that Music should be made a branch of education in early childhood, and pointed out the many and serious obstacles which hinder its cultivation among us. The ordinary style of our fashionable music was satirized with point and effect, and the lecturer introduced many anecdotes establishing or illustrating his positions. We should have gladly presented a sketch of his remarks did our space permit. It was listened to by a large and attentive audience.

An article in our paper of last Friday, on the case of the United States vs. Reside, assumed that the suit was commenced by Mr. Granger, as Postmaster General. We have since learned that such is not the fact; the suit having been commenced by Mr. Kendall. The correction strengthens our inference of extravagance and mismanagement of the Loco-Foco administration of the Post Office.

The citizens of Franklin County lately held a meeting at Malone, and adopted a memorial praying the State to construct the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. We regret that the prospects of this work are not as good as we could wish. While the Counties through which the Road is to run give a decided majority for a Senator pledged to oppose it, its chance must be small.

The sale of pews in the Methodist Episcopal Trinity Church at Philadelphia took place on Monday. The number of pews sold, as well as the amount of the premiums offered, was unexpectedly large. The highest premium obtained on any one pew was \$165. The total amount of premiums was over \$2,000, and the total amount of rates over \$18,000.

The ladies attached to Emanuel Church, Brooklyn, held a Fair yesterday in the basement of their new building in Sidney Place. The articles exhibited were chiefly the manufacture of the District and their lady friends, and were just such as ladies only could make. They were tastefully arranged, and the sparkling eyes of the salesmen made sad havoc among the purses of the young gentlemen. The Fair will be continued through this day and evening.

To our knowledge, those principles have never been disavowed by the Tammany Society: they are now its recorded creed. With what face does the young Tyro in Democracy who wields the pen of the Post denounce principles which the veterans of the Society have made sacred? It cannot be said that there is an excuse for the abandonment of these principles by these unfaithful servants of Tammany, for since the Address the cords of foreign restriction against us have been drawn closer and closer. The practical effects of the Corn Laws—the Colonial Regulations—the monopoly of the direct trade by Great Britain, as evidenced by the disappearance of nearly every American importing merchant—all show that their promises of reciprocity have been wholly delusive. It now only remains to speak of the Conserva-

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of The Tribune.

—TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to-day, petitions being in order, were presented in considerable numbers from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New-York.

Mr. ADAMS presented a number on the subject of Slavery, for the repeal of the laws by which the inhabitants of the free States are compelled to defend the institution of Slavery in cases of insurrection, &c. and for the alteration of laws on this subject, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He presented one for the abolition of slavery in Florida. Being informed by the Speaker that this was not receivable, he requested the Clerk to file on the petition 'not received under the rules of the House'; that it might appear to the petitioners why their petition was not received. The Speaker replied that there was no rule requiring this.

Mr. A. said by the rule, nine-tenths of the petitions of his constituents were rejected from this House, while all petitions coming from south of the line—that ill-fated line—(Mason & Dixon's)—were received. He came from that portion of the country whose rights were suppressed by the rejection of petitions. He did hope, after three decisions of the House against the 21st rule. He was here called to order by the Speaker.

He next presented a petition praying that Abolition petitions should be received equally with others; the reference of which petition he moved to a Select Committee of nine members to be instructed to report a resolution rescinding the 21st rule.

This was a step beyond the endurance of the anti-Abolitionists, who had listened to the 'venerable gentleman,' anticipating no doubt, the pursuance of his favorite course—the presentation of Abolition petitions, by the rule excluded; and Mr. MERIWETHER of Georgia moved to lay the petition on the table. The Yeas and Nays were taken on this, and the motion failed by Yeas 87, Nays 92.

The question then being on its reference to a Select Committee, with instructions to rescind the 21st rule, Mr. RHEAT moved a call of the House: the motion being carried, and the roll called, 193 members answered to their names. A motion was made by Mr. CALHOUN to dispense with further proceedings on the call; on this the yeas and nays were taken, and were, yeas 90, nays 90—the SPEAKER decided the tie by an affirmative vote.

Mr. MERIWETHER here raised a point of order that the question on reference could not be taken, but that the petition, as giving rise to debate, under the rules, be laid over one day. This point was sustained, and the petition laid over till to-morrow, when no doubt both parties will be prepared with spirit to debate this exciting question. Mr. ADAMS continued presenting his petitions, many of which were from women, from Ohio, New York, Boston, and elsewhere; some of which were entirely rejected, opposition being made to all—and some laid over till to-morrow, for reference to the Select Committee proposed by him.

The rules of the last Session of the 26th Congress were adopted some days since, until displaced by others, and not, as stated, for fifteen days only. The resolution making the report of the Committee on Rules the special order for Thursday last has since been laid on the table, by which the subject of their permanent adoption is postponed for a time, during which Mr. A. will be obliged to submit to this 'infamous' rule.

Mr. FILLMORE, on leave, introduced a bill making appropriations for the present session of Congress, which was twice read and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. To this, (providing for their own pay,) no member objected.

On motion of DIXON H. LEWIS, the use of the Hall was granted to the Agricultural Convention to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

In the SENATE, the Standing Committees were announced. The Committee on Foreign Relations is composed of Messrs. Rives, Benton, Tallmadge, Choate and Buchanan, and the Committee on Finance, of Messrs. Evans, Mangum, Bayard, Berrien and Woodbury. But few alterations have been made in the remaining Committees from the last session.

Numerous petitions were presented, and bill, public and private introduced. The following are among the bills: by Mr. WILLIAMS—a bill to pay the State of Maine for the services of her militia in defending the North-Eastern Boundary in 1839; by Mr. PRESTISS—to establish a Board of Commissioners to examine claims against the United States; by Mr. PEIRCE—to provide for invalid pensions to certain Cherokee Indians, according to the treaty of 1835; by Mr. FULTON—a bill to allow a drawback on foreign merchandise in original packages exported from Santa Fe and Mexico to the United States; by Mr. BERRIEN—to pay the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama for the services of their militia.

Mr. MASON introduced the resolution which he yesterday gave notice, for the appointment of a Committee, on the printing of Executive documents and other matters. His object was to cut off all unnecessary printing.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

ARGUMENTS.

The Postmaster General's Report was crowded out of yesterday's Intelligencer by the Report of the Secretary of the Navy. We shall undoubtedly receive it to-morrow.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—The New Orleans papers of the 4th contain the following account of a revolt of Slaves at Sea: it is said that the particulars are confirmed by the commander of the vessel. The brig Creole, Capt. Enson, from Richmond to New Orleans, with tobacco, 135 Slaves and several passengers, was seized on the 7th ult. by the Slaves, who killed and wounded several of the whites in the contest. It appears that at about 9 P. M. after the passengers and crew had retired, the Slaves mutinied and murdered a passenger named Howell, owner of part of the Negroes.

They wounded the captain and one of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands severely. But little defence could be made, as the victims were totally unprepared for an attack, and had but one musket on board, while the slaves were armed with pistols, knives and bludgeons made by cutting up handspikes. There is reason to believe that the whole plot was arranged before they left Richmond. Having obtained possession of the vessel, they broke open the trunks and ransacked the whole cargo. They

pared the lives of the mate, passengers and a part of the crew, on condition they should be taken immediately to Abaco, an English island. Forced to obey, the crew set sail and arrived at Nassau, N. P. on the 9th ult.

On landing, a guard was placed on board the vessel by the Governor of New Providence, at the request of the English Consul, to prevent the slaves from going ashore; and upon an investigation, nineteen slaves were identified as having participated in the murder. These were placed in confinement until further orders, the Governor refusing to send them to America. The remainder were set free.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—This document, which we receive this morning, is very long and elaborate. It occupies above seven columns of the Intelligencer, and gives a full and detailed account of the condition of our Navy and many suggestions and recommendations as to its increase. Of course we can say but little concerning it to-day; we shall merely note some of its prominent points.

The Secretary recommends an increase of the vessels employed in suppressing the slave trade on the Coast of Africa—the revision of the laws and regulations of the service—the reorganization of the Navy Department by increasing the number of clerks and in other ways, and the rapid increase of the Navy as fast as its means will admit. With reference to this latter recommendation we make from the report the following interesting extract:

A war between the United States and any considerable maritime Power would not be conducted at this day as it would have been even twenty years ago. It would be a war of incursions, aiming at revolution. The first blow would be struck at us through our institutions. No nation, it is presumed, would expect to be successful over us for any length of time, in a fair contest of arms upon our own soil; and no wise nation would attempt it. A more promising expedient would be sought, in arraying what are supposed to be the hostile elements of our social system against one another. An enemy so disposed, and free to land upon any part of our soil which might promise success to his enterprise, would be armed with a four-fold power of annoyance. Of the ultimate result of such incursions, we have no reason to be afraid; but, even in the best event, war upon our own soil would be the more expensive, the more embarrassing, and the more horrible in its effects, by compelling us at the same time to oppose an enemy in the field and to guard against attempts to subvert our social system.

Heretofore we have found in the shallowness of many of our waters security, to a certain extent, against invasion by sea. So long as maritime wars were conducted in vessels of large size and great draught we had little to apprehend from them except at a few points, and these were susceptible of adequate defence on land. But this security can no longer be relied on. The application of steam power to vessels of war, and the improvements which have recently been made in artillery, are destined to change the whole system of maritime war. Steamboats of light draught, and which may easily be transported across the ocean in vessels of a larger class, may invade us at almost any point of our extended coast, may penetrate the interior through our shallow rivers, and thus expose half our country to hostile attacks. The celerity with which these movements could be made, the facility with which they could change the point of attack, would enable an enemy, with a comparatively small force, to harass our whole seaboard, and to carry all the horrors of war into the secure retreats of our people. The effect of these incursions would be terrible everywhere, but in the southern portion of our country they might, and probably would, be disastrous in the extreme.

It is obvious that a war thus conducted must be successful to a very great extent, in spite of all the defences on land which we could contrive. Nothing less than the conversion of half our country into a military garrison could protect us against it. Such is the exposed condition of our country, such is the character of our institutions, and such the position of our people, that a population of twice our present number, under the best military organization, would avail us but little. Whilst the combined Powers of the world could not subdue us, even a secondary naval Power could avoid our land defences, set our armies at defiance, and prosecute against us a war intolerably harassing and disastrous.

The single question, then, which we have to decide, in reference to this subject, is, where and by whom shall those battles be fought, which may hereafter become necessary in defence of our property, our institutions, our honor, and our lives? Shall we meet the enemy upon the ocean, with men trained and disciplined for the contest, or suffer him to land upon our shores, trusting to a scattered and harassed people to expel him from their farms and their firesides? This question admits of but one answer. But it is worse than before I was taken by my chronic bronchitis nearly if not altogether cured, and the pains of the chest have subsided. I have great confidence in the Balm of Life, and think it a good and safe medicine. DAVID MOORE.

For sale at the two principal offices, 131 Nassau, and 136 Fulton streets; also, 142 Water street, 110 Broadway, 10 Astor street, 71 Madison street, 79 and 100 Fulton street, 77 E. 10th street, 141 and 77 Broadway, 327 Hudson street, 63, 69 and 152 E. 10th street, 59 Division street.

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FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Dates to the 6th ult. from Rio de Janeiro have been received at Baltimore by the brig Ann which arrived at that port on Tuesday. No political intelligence of importance has been published. Business is dull, through the scarcity of money. Flour at Buenos Ayres is still prohibited.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—It seems that quite as active business is now carried on in the article of Texas Salt. Immense beds of it are found in the West, and procured with no other trouble than carrying it away.

All the Texas papers proclaim their disbelief in the latest rumor relative to the Santa Fe Expedition. Our private correspondent writes as follows:

There is a rumor about that the advance guard of the Santa Fe Expedition was cut off by the Mexicans on this side of their point of destination, but it is not believed by any. The report of their safe arrival and peaceable reception, as reported by the Monterey papers, is most likely the truth. We hope and expect to hear something definite from them in a few days.

Our Congress is doing but little at present, probably waiting the inauguration recommendations of the new President. A bill has passed one or two readings in the House to recall or stop the Navy from uniting with Yucatan against the Mexicans, but I hope and believe it will not become a law. [N. O. Pic.]

The motion to quash the indictment against Nicholas Biddle was argued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions in Philadelphia by John M. Read, Esq. his counsel. Mr. Cowperthwaite did not appear when called upon, and the Court directed a Bench warrant to be served upon him.

ALL HONORS VAIN.—Sarcasm is a day passes by, and we hear of someone sick with Consumption when it is said the physician has given over and all hope is vain, when a timely use of Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, the Seeds of Consumption are scattered, and the patient raised to health and vigor. The experience of doctors, laymen and over seven thousand cures performed in Boston fully prove that these Lozenges are the best remedy for Coughs and colds now in use. Children cry for them, and Children die without them.

It is a well known fact that Worms neglected in childhood, sow the seeds of Consumption, and in death. Sherman's Lozenges have never failed to cause a cure, and that even when all other means have failed. They are extremely pleasant to take, and are very easily administered to children.

"Oh! Mr. Moore," exclaims the dyspeptic, and the nervous man, when his head seems bursting with pain and the bottle of Sherman's Headache Lozenges is given relief. Try the great and only remedy. Ladies and Gentlemen—Sherman's Headache Lozenges.

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